

50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria
 SUBJECT Medical
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
 WHERE PUBLISHED Sofia
 DATE PUBLISHED 27 - 31 Dec 1949
 LANGUAGE Bulgarian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

DATE DIST. / Mar 1950

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Izhev.

VACCINATE SCHOOL CHILDREN AGAINST TB;
EMPHASIZE MOTHER, CHILD MEDICAL CARE

SOFIA PEOPLE'S SOVIET CONDUCTS CAMPAIGN -- Izhev, No 1615, 27 Dec 49

The health department of the Sofia People's Soviet is conducting an anti-TB vaccination campaign for the children of Sofia's elementary and high schools. The BCG (Bacille Calmette Guerin) vaccine, proved by three preliminary tests, constitutes an easy, safe, and convenient method against tuberculosis.

CLINICS ALLOCATED TO INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES -- Izhev, No 1619, 31 Dec 49

To improve health conditions of industrial workers, every polyclinic will provide health service for an industrial area. Smaller enterprises, not in possession of internal health services, will be under the medical control of a polyclinic. Larger enterprises will establish their own medical centers and dispensaries. Big industries, such as mines, transportation enterprises, etc., will have their own polyclinics for medical treatment of their workers and, in exceptional cases, also of their families.

MOTHERS TO GET 8,000 LEVA AT EACH CHILDBIRTH -- Izhev, No 1616, 28 Dec 49

Child mortality in Bulgaria had previously been the highest in the world. Expectant mothers were not protected by any laws. After 9 September 1944, mother and child care became the central feature of all medical and social legislation. Every expectant mother receives a 50-percent supplement of ration products beginning at the sixth month of pregnancy and for 6 months after childbirth.

Children up to 2 years of age receive the necessary amounts of milk, cereals, etc.; children up to 5 years and those up to 14 years of age also receive a limited quantity of milk-ration coupons during the summer and at times when milk production affords an adequate supply for such purposes. Beginning

CONFIDENTIAL

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION		CONFIDENTIAL	
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

in 1946, every expectant mother, whether a salaried or a piece-rate employee, is granted a paid maternity leave. Additional pay subsidies are extended to families for every child, at the rate of 100, 200, and 300 leva monthly with a corresponding increase to 300, 400, and 500 leva.

The new regime is taking various measures to encourage marriages and to increase the birth rate. The single subsidy granted at marriage has been increased from 5,000 to 15,000 leva, and the subsidies for mother, at every live birth, from 2,000 to 8,000 leva.

During 1944, 32,000 families received subsidies amounting to 158 million leva; in 1947, 70,000 families received subsidies amounting to 582 million leva.

The government is also endeavoring to give medical and social assistance to children; 46 child centers and two nurseries were established in 1944 and took care of 2,380 children. Most of these institutions were maintained privately; in 1948 the government increased the number of child centers to 258, with 10,200 beds and the Five-Year Plan provides for 30,000 beds in child centers in 1953. Industrial enterprises have also established their child centers, in which 3,833 children have been enrolled so far.

About 82 million leva were spent by the government for child centers in 1945, and 341,500,000 were spent in 1947. The Five-Year Plan will increase the number of child centers by 104 percent.

Prophylactic health measures are also constantly improving. In 1945 the Ministry of Labor sent 2,529 children to summer camps at a cost of 4,500,000 leva, whereas in 1947, 251 summer camps were established for 53,000 children and cost 130 million leva. In 1948, 60,000 children benefited from summer camps. Individual enterprises have established summer camps for 4,742 children, and 8,000 children have gone to summer camps with their parents, whereas in 1946 only 2,000 children had the privilege of spending the summer in camps.

The high goal set by the government for efficient care and protection of mother and child is still far from being reached, and additional billions of levass will be spent for this purpose.

- E N D -

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL